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# The Hongkong Telegraph

June 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 3 p.m. 76  
Humidity 90 " 97

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June 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 3 p.m. 85  
Humidity 85 " 76

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

四月大英港號

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE BIG BATTLE IN FRANCE.

#### THE ALLIES CONFIDENT.

#### SUCCESSFUL FRANCO-AMERICAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Night-Fliers Active.

London, June 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—There has been less activity in the air. On Monday night-fliers dropped eighteen tons of bombs, chiefly on railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxembourg. We brought down three and drove down another. No British machines are missing.

Allies Confident.

London, June 4.

The first portion of this telegram is not yet to hand:—

The War Council is confident of the ultimate result. The Allied peoples are resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to Berlin's despotism. Their armies are displaying the same steadfast courage which has enabled them on many previous occasions to defeat a German onset. They have only to endure with faith and patience to the end to make victory and freedom secure. The free peoples, by their magnificent soldiers, will save civilisation. Favreilles, which the enemy attacked, was held by us as was also Troisne. The fight was equally lively in the region south of Oureq. The enemy, supported by numerous artillery, directed an effort against Mosloy, Neuilly, Lapoterie, Torcy and Bourques. A counter-attack enabled us to recapture Mosloy. Fierce fighting occurred at the villages of Neuilly and Lapoterie, which, after passing hand to hand remained in possession of the Germans. American troops checked the advance of German forces which were trying to enter Neuilly Wood and by a magnificent counter-attack threw them back to north of the Wood. Farther south the enemy had not been able to realize any gain. On the Marne front an enemy battalion, which crossed to the left bank before Jalignon, was counter-attacked by Franco-American troops and driven back to the other bank. The enemy's pontoon was destroyed. We took a hundred prisoners.

Franco-American Troops Successful Counter-Attack.

London, June 5.

An American official message, states:—North-west of Chateauneuf we broke up an enemy attempt to advance southward through Neuilly Woods. A counter-attack drove back the enemy to the north of these woods. On the Marne front a German battalion which crossed the river at Jalignon was counter-attacked by Franco-American troops and forced to retreat to the right bank, sustaining severe losses in killed and prisoners. We shelled the enemy's position at Woer, using gas.

Raiders Repulsed.

London, June 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Beaufort Hamel and Boiselles. The French drove off an attempted raid north-west of Kemmel Hill, securing a few prisoners.

#### BRAVE BRITISH NURSES.

Military Medals Awarded.

London, June 4.

A Gazette announces the award of military medals to five women nurses for bravery and devotion to duty during enemy air raids on casualty clearing stations and hospitals. One example is:—Sisters Mary Brown and Marie Latwick were with the matron and a sister when the former was severely wounded and the latter killed. Sister Brown attended to them and Sister Latwick crossed the open and bomb-swept ground and brought help. Both subsequently returned to the clearing station and worked for many hours in great danger.

#### BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

No Casualties.

London, June 4.

An Admiralty announcement states that a British destroyer was sunk on May 31 after a collision. There were no casualties.

#### NEW LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

London, June 4.

The Press Bureau announces that the Right Hon. Sir James Campbell, the Chief Justice of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in succession to the Right Hon. Sir Ignatius O'Brien, resigned. The latter has been given a peerage.

#### THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, June 4.

A Turkish communiqué says:—We have occupied Tishk, in Mesopotamia.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

##### THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Definitely Checked.

London, June 4.

Yesterday's news is the most satisfactory since the 27th. May. Reports had been growing brighter the past two days, but yesterday's was the first indication of the enemy being definitely checked, the entry of Generalissimo Foch's reserves undoubtedly taking effect. The re-capture of Mount Chomoy is most important for it is one of the main bastions defending the road to Paris by way of Compiegne, while the repulse of the enemy attempt to enter the Forest of Retz, in front of Villers Cotteret, is no less significant for it is now evident the enemy's plan is to capture the forest-clad heights of Villers Cotteret and Compiegne and then enclose Paris inside an enormous salient by way of the valleys of the Oise, Ourcq and Marne.

(The concluding portion of this message appeared in yesterday's issue.)

#### CHINA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

##### STATEMENT OF HER PRIME MINISTER.

###### Baron Hayashi's Recent Tour.

Baron Hayashi's Japanese Minister to China, who recently returned to Peking from a tour through the Yangtze provinces, is reported to have given his impressions of the tour to the Peking correspondent of the Mainichi in the following strain:—

"I rejoice at the position which public opinion in your country is taking up at the present time," said Mr. Paschitch, Prime Minister of Serbia, recently in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Corriere della Sera*. Serbia, he added, had already had tangible proofs of the sympathy of the Italian people, and this war had increased them. The longer the war lasted, the better Italians and Serbians understood one another.

In reply to a question as to whether he considered that the destruction of Austria should hold a front place among the objects of the war, Mr. Paschitch made a rapid gesture as if to assent and then went on to explain himself in detail. The subject peoples of Austria, he affirmed, would never be freed except by the end of the regime which had forced them into an association in conformity neither with their interests nor their ideals.

The monarchy had maintained its existence and had continued to live and increase by virtue of dynastic arrangements and alliances made in favour of the reigning house and not of its subjects. In Austria, in order to impartially direct their energies towards inducing the North to expand hostilities. It is regrettable to note that these Chambers are not making thorough investigations into the radical cause of the civil disturbances in China. In justice to the Peking Government, it must be said that it cannot sue for peace before the Southern party lay down their arms. Peace is undoubtedly a desirable thing, but the Southern leaders are almost without exception, bent upon having their own way in everything, and with all this there is a conspicuous lack of unity among them. The fact that there is neither unity, nor discipline, nor a centre figure among the Southerners is a serious obstacle to the speedy restoration of peace. There are Southern leaders in plenty, such as General Luk Wing-ting, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Mr. Tang Shao-ting, but there is no leader who can represent the various factions among the Southerners. In these circumstances, the Peking Government must be at a loss to know with whom to carry on negotiations for a compromise.

Again, granting that conciliation is effected by the Peking Government conceding all the claims of the Kuomintang, it is very doubtful whether that party will be ready to form a Government in Peking to execute its plan for keeping the Northern military party under control. Even the President will find it difficult to acquiesce in all the demands of the Kuomintang, and thus there is no prospect of peace being restored at an early date.

From Japan's standpoint, since she must look after her opportunities for economic development in China, I believe she is well advised not to interfere too much in domestic administration. During my recent tour I had interviews with General Wang, Military Governor of Chihli province, General Li Chun, Military Governor of Kiangsu province, and others, and found them to be men of talent and ability. While staying at Shanghai I was approached by leaders of the Kuomintang with a proposal to grant them an interview, to which I gave my consent. The following day, however, this arrangement was cancelled by the Kuomintang for certain reasons. I do not regret the abandonment of this arrangement, for a short interview possibly might have given rise to more misunderstandings rather than remove any. During my recent trip I was accorded a cordial reception by Chinese officials and people everywhere, and the whole tour was a very pleasant journey."

#### SERBIA'S POSITION.

##### SUICIDE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

###### The Teaching in the Japanese Schools.

As already reported in our column, (says the *Japan Chronicle*) a tragic incident occurred at a railway level crossing at Minami Shinagawa a few days ago, when a Japanese gentleman, who was returning home in a *rikisha*, was knocked down by a train and fatally injured, whereupon the two crossing guards, who were responsible for the accident, took their own lives by way of stoning for their carelessness. The sense of responsibility shown by these guards has strongly appealed to many Japanese, and there are signs that in their sympathy with the men they are almost oblivious of the fact that it was through their carelessness that a valuable life was lost.

This tendency prompts the *Osaka Jiji* to pen an editorial pointing out that too much praise lavished upon the guards may mislead the public. Our *Osaka* contemporary says that it is ready to express profound sympathy with the men who took their lives in atonement for the accident, but that it can hardly agree with those persons who go to excess in praising their conduct as a manifestation of a strong sense of responsibility. Japanese ideas regarding responsibility and duty, the Government would have to follow seven policies, but a government could only have one policy, and in Austria that one was naturally that of the Hapsburgs.

This situation must be radically altered by the present war if justice was to be done to the oppressed peoples and peace definitely assured to Europe. In order to bring this about, Mr.

Paschitch said that a loyal agreement was necessary between those Powers which found themselves in the same situation with regard to Austria and would remain in that

situation if pre-war conditions did not alter. It was certain, he said,

that, if the Emperor's policy had been equally hostile in the

past, both to Italy and Serbia, it

would be so in the future, but in

order that such an agreement

should be really effective both

parties must give proof of the

breadth of their outlook.

Mr. Paschitch was next asked

what he considered the effect

would be on the Entente of a

radical agreement between Italy,

the Jugo-Slavs and the "irredenta" peoples under the Austrian yoke? The Serbian Prime Minister replied that he could say with assurance that the Allied Governments had followed the progress of this growing movement from its beginnings, and its further growth and progress would make the maintenance of certain illusions regarding Austria more and more impossible.

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#### THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

##### RUMOURS OF AMERICAN CONTROL.

Recently rumours have been persistently wired from Siberia and China that the whole of the Siberian railway is about to fall under American control, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The news is received with much alarm in some quarters, and the *Hochi* publishes an editorial on the subject, describing the rumoured arrangement as inimical to the peace of the East as well as to international relations between Japan and America.

That special relations exist between territories which are contiguous to each other is clearly

recognised in the Iishi-Lawing Declaration, says the *Hochi*, and in this light it is obvious that Japan's interests in Siberia are incomparably greater than those of America. Moreover, when it is remembered that the South Manchuria railway is connected up with the Siberian railway, it is only proper that Japan, of all the Powers, should assume the control of the latter railway, if there ever arises the necessity of entrusting it to the management of a foreign Power. America's attempt to bring the railway under her control is inconsistent when it is recalled that the United States has always urged a negative policy in regard to Japan's activities in Siberia. Should this curious attitude on America's part create the misunderstanding in Japan that America is deliberately impeding Japan's activities in Siberia for the purpose of attaining her own selfish ends, some grave effect will inevitably be produced upon the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Some people may argue that the Japanese and American activities in Siberia cannot be viewed in the same light, for while the Bolshevik Government is hostile to the former it is decidedly favourable to the latter. But the attitude of America, who is leaving no stone unturned to carry favour with the Leninite Government, is not calculated to serve the Allied interests, as it goes to testify to the lack of unity existing among the Allies and gives the Kaiser an opportunity to turn it to his own account. Much, however, depends upon whether America is actuated by a genuine desire to promote the Allied interests in trying to secure control over the Siberian railway. If this is really the case, due allowance must be made for her attitude even though it may betray lack of consideration for Japan's interests. Such being the case, it is imperative that the Japanese Government should take immediate steps to address inquiries to the Washington Government as to the correctness or otherwise of the rumour. If it is found to be accurate it is due to Japan to take such steps as she deems expedient to meet the situation in conjunction with the other Allies. It is highly improbable that such a question, which has a serious bearing upon the future of the East as well as the dignity and interests of Japan, should be handled light-heartedly by the Japanese authorities. Frankness is a prominent feature of the character of Americans, and they are ready to amend their course if once they are convinced of their error. It is therefore sincerely to be desired that the Japanese Government should abandon all unnecessary reserve in dealing with the American Government concerning questions of this kind, and exchange views frankly so that not the slightest misunderstanding may be allowed to exist between them. This will enable Japan and America to take harmonious action against Germany until the final victory rests with the Allies.

Up to date seven districts have reported broken dykes and have requested help. The Relief Society is now considering how best to render assistance, but some wealthy gentlemen and prosperous companies have already started benevolent work.

The harbour master of the Marine Customs has issued a

notice to the effect that there are

signs which show that the water

will rise to an extraordinary

height in 3 or 4 days, and that

therefore all goods stored in

godowns on the low grounds must

be removed to higher places.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—"R.L.'s

Vendeville Co., 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.



## GENERAL NEWS.

Excesses of Northern Troops. Looting, incendiarism, murder and all other excesses are very often committed by Chinese troops on the occasion of their triumphant entry into a city, or retirement. A Peking dispatch to the *Asahi* now lays such charges at the door of the Northern troops who recently captured Lulin in Hunan province. According to the information these troops perpetrated looting, murder, incendiarism and other extremes with impunity, and practically the whole of the city lies in ruins. Foreign churches and firms are reported among the buildings destroyed or looted. All the foreign residents are said to have fled to Changsha on the 11th instant. A rumour has it that serious injuries were inflicted upon a foreign missionary.

Discovery of Nickel Bars. In Seoul operations are going on to reconstruct the Policemen's Training Institute and on the 15th instant, when the ground, formerly the site of an old pond, was being levelled, over a dozen large nickel bars, each weighing about 25 kwan, were unearthed. These bars, it is reported, contain some percentage of gold and copper, and it is estimated that their value amounts to a considerable figure at present market prices. In the neighbourhood there formerly existed the Korean Government Mint, and according to a Seoul dispatch to the *Mainichi*, considerable quantity of metal for making nickel coins was thrown into the pond at the time of the annexation of Korea to Japan. The dispatch quotes a Korean who served the Korean Mint for 20 years, as saying that the metal deposited in the pond consisted of about 50 or 60 bars, each weighing about 25 kwan, and about 35 bars of about 50 kwan each.

## The Purchase of Titles.

Some time ago there was a debate in Parliament about the sale of titles as a means of adding to party funds. Lately a London music hall manager named Tesser was knighted; and while the public was still wondering why, Mr. Oswald Stoll, the Australian, best-known and certainly most successful of music-hall magnates in England, supplied a possible answer: "I wish to place on record that since the year 1908 I have been repeatedly approached with proposals which were to eventuate in a knighthood. In various cases £10,000, £12,000, and £15,000 respectively were specifically named by different touts as the sum at which the matter could be carried through. Another proposal was that I should discount two bills, each for £5,000, the bills not to be met should the honour be conferred before the due date." But the business, says an exchange, ought to be put on a better basis. That one broker should be able to put the little matter through for £10,000, C.O.D., while another asks £15,000, indicates great lack of organisation.

## Japanese Destroyers in the Mediterranean.

The Japanese Navy Department published the following statement: The Japanese Squadron operating in the Mediterranean is constantly engaged in the duty of convoying Allied transports. On the 12th instant, while our destroyer flotilla was convoying a large number of Allied transports it discovered the wake caused by a fish-torpedo discharged by a hostile submarine, and immediately started an attack. Although steps were at the same time taken to put the transports under its charge out of danger, one of that was unfortunately torpedoed and sunk. A Japanese destroyer hastened to the rescue of those on board the vessel, and succeeded in saving all of them. Other destroyers which attacked the enemy submarine had finished the fighting and were returning to rejoin the transports, when they discovered the periscope of another hostile submarine and gave immediate chase. Good results are believed to have been obtained. The Japanese destroyer flotilla suffered no damage.

## NOTICES.

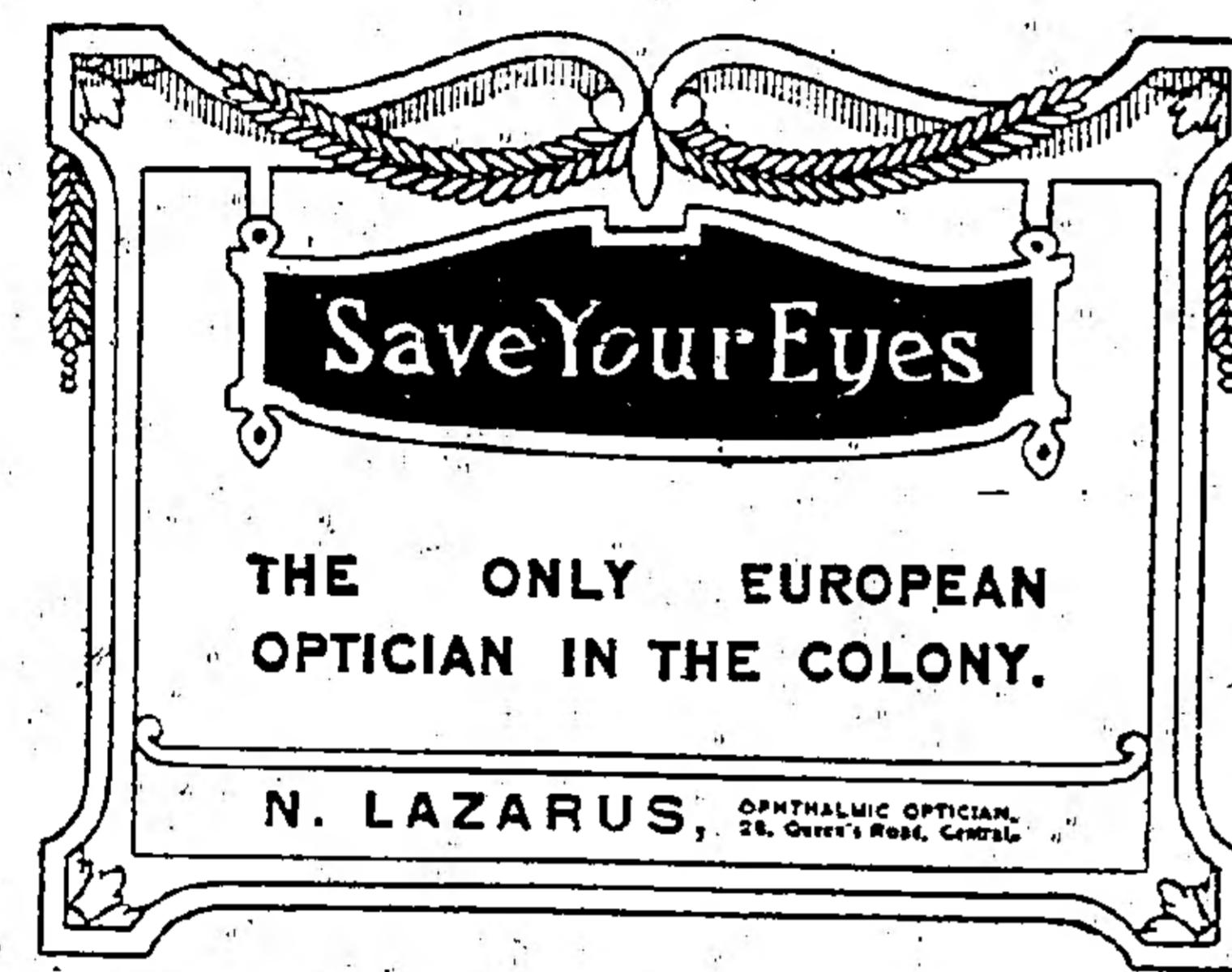
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## THE JAPANESE PROBLEM.

## Views of an Ex-Russian Diplomatist.

The following letter has been addressed to *Le Temps* by Mr. G. Flancar-Rostkoff, ex-Plenipotentiary:

Having devoted the main part of my diplomatic career to the affairs of the Far East, and particularly to those of Japan, where I have maintained relations of sincere friendship with her eminent statesmen, I recognise fully the greatness of the problem which presents itself to-day for Japan, and the enormous task which confronts her rulers. The difficulty of this task does not consist in the need of men, munitions of war, or even financial resources, nor even in the international situation, which might result from Japanese intervention, but entirely in the character of her people, who differ from those of Europe. The European nations waste a good deal of their strength in internal struggles for social and labour questions, etc. Their Governments have to use all their influence for smoothing discord, reconciling parties, arousing the patriotism of their people, and leading them along honourable paths. In Japan the position is exactly contrary. Socialist and labour questions have not yet arisen. Struggles of parties prevail there, but only as a sort of tournament or sport. In historical moments, all that disappears. The people are inflamed with a spirit of patriotism unanimous and intense, almost to fanaticism, which supports them under the greatest sacrifices and the greatest blows, if the crisis do not exercise all their power and prestige, and through that unrivalled discipline which reigns in Japan, hold in check the patriotic spirit of the people, and bring it into line with their true interests.

These are the elements which confront the Japanese Statesmen! One can readily see what a difficulty they have to-day to reconcile the heroic spirit of such a people with the ideals of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Balfour. But, like experienced navigators who do not fear the tempest and are able to bring their ships to a safe harbour, I hope that the Japanese statesmen will find the means to reconcile their "realism" with the new ideals and with the role of true upholders of civilisation, which is entered to them for the first time in their history by the European Powers. They know well that Russia will not always slumber, that she will awaken one day like the famous hero of the Russian Epic, Ilia Mouromets, that she will arise in all her might to defend her historic territory. This view, amongst many other considerations, cannot fail to produce its influence.

What redeems me above all is the knowledge that at the head

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WANTED.—A competent CHINESE OFFICE CLERK, graduate of local college preferred. Apply stating experience to: Nippon Menkyo Kabushiki Kaisha, (The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.)

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of Foreign Affairs in Japan there is a man like Viscount Motono, whom I have known for twenty years, and who is, without doubt, one of the greatest statesmen in Japan. Educated in France, knowing thoroughly not only the French language, but also European civilisation in its best sense, he is, at the same time, a sincere Japanese patriot, and he is a man eminently fitted to assist the Emperor to solve the great problem in history for Japan—to cover herself in perpetuity with a new glory.

The Affairs of the Tasho Savings Bank.

Recently Mr. Kobayashi Shigero, managing director of the Tasho Savings Bank, Kameishicho 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was arrested on a charge of fraud connected with the issue of illegal bills amounting in value to some hundreds of thousands of yen. He is now under preliminary examination in the Tokyo Chito Seibansho. On Thursday (18th instant) Mr. Kobayashi Teraji, the President of the bank, was also put under arrest on a charge of being implicated in the irregularities.

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## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTHERN CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

## NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers. Hengkong, 15th January, 1917.

## WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the European members of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on FRIDAY 7th June, at 5.15 P.M.

Business:—To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the corporation of the British Clubs in the Colony.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of land Registry No. Locality Date of Survey etc.	Boundary Measurements (approximate)	Contents in feet				Annual Rent per acre Open Price
		ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	
Kowloon Locality Date of Survey etc.	feet feet feet feet	40' 6"	40' 6"	12' 9"	11' 11"	6773 66 10000

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ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.  
79, Wyndham Street,  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

## THE SEVEN PEARLS."

cried the Sultan

"GET BACK  
THE NECKLACE."

"OR ENTER  
MY HAREM."

## EPISODE ONE

## IN

## "THE SEVEN PEARLS."

## HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

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At the Post Office Building, Hongkong, on the 6th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. T. Hynes, a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

## THE OFFER TO IRELAND.

Whatever else may be said of the offer to Ireland which Viscount French, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant, has just made it must be said that it breathes a spirit of magnanimity and conciliation—a spirit in which it is transparent that England wishes for nothing more ardently in regard to Ireland than that amity and concord should exist between the two countries. All along such has been England's attitude towards Ireland, notwithstanding the acrimonious and hostile spirit which the Irish political agitators have shown towards England. Happily, it has always been plain that but for these agitators, who have been a curse to their country and the chief cause why it has not prospered as it might have done, the Irish question would long since have been settled. Time and again measures have been introduced in the House of Commons which had as their object the praiseworthy desire of removing the incubus that lay so heavily upon Ireland, and time and again have these conciliatory steps been utterly nullified by the recalcitrant attitude of Ireland's paid agitators, who have for so long damped their fellow-countrymen by deluding them as to the real feeling that existed in England for them. It was hoped that the Convention which recently met in Dublin and discussed the situation so thoroughly would be able to afford a solution to the difficulties. Such solution, however, was not forthcoming, and therefore because of that and for other reasons, it became imperative that such an offer as that now made by Ireland's new Lord Lieutenant should be made.

As already stated, it breathes the spirit of sweet conciliation and makes a bid for an end being brought to a squabble which has already lasted far too long. Viscount French's chief plea is to Ireland as an integral part of the British Empire. In this hour of supreme crisis, he calls upon the Irish as belonging to the United Kingdom and to the Empire to do their duty as have other parts of the Empire. Those in Ireland still eligible for service are reminded of their duty to assist the many thousands of loyal sons of Ireland who have been and still are fighting, and whose ranks it is the duty of their fellow-countrymen to strengthen when necessary. Viscount French in his Proclamation puts into the form of an offer what might easily have been put in the form of a demand had prudence, doubtless aided by a clear comprehension of the Irish character, not deemed the former course the best. The successful consummation of the offer, it is rightly stated, will ensure that Ireland will play her part fully and freely in the world's struggle for liberty. Ireland is asked, voluntarily to furnish a number of men required to establish an equitable ratio when compared with all the other parts of the Empire. Surely this is not asking too much of Irishmen, for, after all, they are but required to fall into line with Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen and the men from Overseas, all of whom have come forward in a manner worthy of the sons of the greatest Empire the world has ever known. Ireland is now given an opportunity to prove that she also realises her responsibilities to the Empire by furnishing fifty thousand recruits by next October.

It is a task that Irishmen if they would prove themselves worthy of the name of Britons and, rising superior to the political differences that have for so long a time existed between themselves and England—differences, indeed, largely fanciful—can easily accomplish. These recruits are but wanted to replenish the Irish Divisions in the field, one and all of whom have done work, splendid in its loyalty to the Empire and worthy of Ireland's position as an integral part of that Empire. To-day Ireland is asked to continue her fine achievement by adding an additional fifty thousand recruits by a certain stipulated time and of supplementing that number by raising two to three thousand monthly in order to maintain the Irish Divisions. The age on the present appeal is fixed at 18 to 27 years, and should, therefore, accomplish its object without unduly hampering the industries of the country. Land will be available for those who serve and the recruiting will be in civilian hands. It is an eminently fair offer and Irishmen, as a body, sinking their political differences, will, if devoutly to be hoped, prove themselves worthy of it as true Sons of the Empire.

## Brave Women of the War.

The announcement in the London Gazette, referred to in one of to-day's telegrams, to the effect that military medals have been awarded to five women nurses for bravery and devotion to duty, will be received with universal approval. We read of the brutal attacks of the enemy on our casualty clearing stations and hospitals and, in our detection of the Hunnish barbarity employed, are apt to overlook the splendid and courageous work of the many women engaged in them. It is therefore good to be reminded as we are now by the awards just made of deeds done by our women that will bear comparison with many of the bravest deeds of the war. That these women, many of whom have been very gently reared and, previous to the war, led sheltered lives of comparative solitude and inaction, should have proved to be so active, ready, and willing for the many and varied tasks that their new war-calling brought them, was not so surprising, but that, when emergency should arise, they should be willing (as the telegram states) to cross open and bomb-swept ground in each of help, is evidence of a courage and nobility of mind and contempt for death, for which few would have given them credit. Right nobly have the British women of all classes comported themselves. All cannot receive awards, but all can and do receive the homage and the gratitude that they have so well merited.

**Artillery Annoyance.**  
In the case of a hawker charged before Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with crying his wares in a prohibited area, Inspector Gordon said that this class of man was a great nuisance at Kowloon. The Police were continually receiving complaints from people living in Hampshire's Buildings. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$1. Students' Alleged Kidnapping.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese student was charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, with kidnapping a little boy from his home in a village, near Canton. The story for the prosecution was that defendant was a student at a Canton College, and one day disappeared taking the child with him. He was subsequently traced to an unoccupied house at Yau-tai where he had hidden the child. His Worship committed him for trial.

## Public Schools and the War.

The interesting little article which we received yesterday from an Old Cliftonian in Hongkong, and which we had pleasure in publishing in yesterday's issue, recalls to mind how truly great a part have the universities and public schools of the dear Motherland played in the stupendous struggle upon which we are still engaged. Oxford and Cambridge and, indeed, every university and public school in the United Kingdom have been denuded of practically every male student—undergraduates, young and old, rushing impetuously to the call of the Motherland in distress. To none is the call more clarion-sounding than to those high-spirited youths, the best blood and the best bred of our land. In them is enshrined the sacred font of our noblest traditions, for they are the worthy sons of worthy sires, bearing names that stand high in our realm for great and noble actions. To record the deeds done by those splendid youths is not yet possible: suffice it therefore to say that what the men of Oxford and Cambridge have done has likewise been accomplished by the lads of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Clifton, Marlborough, Wellington, and the many other noble schools of dear old England.

**Merit Recognised.**  
The announcement contained in a recent telegram that His Majesty the King has instituted two new decorations in the Royal Air Service will give universal pleasure. The gallant part our airmen have played in this war has demanded that there should be some distinctive recognition of their services, and that they are to have these special decorations will be heartily welcomed, not only by the men themselves but by every other branch of the Service and by non-combatants who have appreciated to the full their splendidly courageous work in France and in the other theatres of war. What our airmen have accomplished in this war cannot be rated too highly. When one considers under what difficulties they have laboured, it is astounding what a tremendous value they have proved themselves to our armies in the field, and there is no doubt that so long as the war lasts they will continue to distinguish themselves. The British Air Service is acknowledged to be the best in the world, and the men who comprise it have demonstrated clearly that no work required of them is too dangerous or arduous for them to undertake. We may therefore be sure that a large number of the members of the Forces will earn for themselves the distinction which His Majesty the King has now seen fit to institute.

**Magistrate's Advice.**  
A little country boy, charged before Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of two saws from a carpenter's shop, which had been more or less spoilt by fire, was soundly rated by the magistrate for referring to foreigners as "Fan Kwai." His Worship told the boy that he and others came to live here and make money, and that abused the people, who enabled them to make the money. The young defendant did not appear to appreciate the little lecture, probably his years were too tender. He was fined \$5 for his offence.

**JAPANESE FACTORY CONDITIONS.**  
The Japanese Government has issued regulations for the creation of a new office in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to make investigations as to ways and means of preventing accidents at factories and also in order to improve sanitary conditions. For the purposes of the new office an ordinary expenditure of Y35,000 and an extraordinary expenditure of Y22,000 are assigned. Members of the staff of the office will be appointed from among industrial experts, physicians and architects.

## DAY BY DAY.

WHY A WOMAN REALLY HAS MORE GUTS THAN A MAN SHE USES SOME OF IT TO CONCEAL THE EFFECT FROM HIM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow's anniversary is that of the capture of Messines Ridge in 1917.

The Colony's Health.  
During the twenty-four hours ended June 5, two fatal cases of bubonic plague were notified. These cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal, and a non-fatal case of spotted fever have also been reported. The sufferers in all cases were Chinese.

**The Dollar.**  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 8s. 2d.

**MODERN GUNNERY METHODS.**

## The Line of Fire.

Major C. J. C. Street, R.G.A. (Author of "With the Guns") writes as follows:—

In the old days, when guns came into action in the open, they were directed on to their target by the simple process of aligning their sights upon it, in the same way that a rifle is aimed. While there have been many occasions in this war when such methods have been possible, conditions are usually such that the problem of laying the guns upon their target becomes far more complicated.

Under modern conditions of Artillery science, if a Battery is to come into action in the open, in view of the enemy's lines and within range of his guns, it would probably be destroyed before it had time to fire a single round. Batteries are therefore allotted positions, concealed from hostile observation both by air and ground. This means that from the position itself no part of the enemy's territory is visible, and therefore that none of the Battery's targets can be seen.

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**Oblivion!**  
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Norwegian named Hans Tolleson, was charged with being drunk and incapable, in Pedder Street, last night. Sergeant Major said defendant was found by an Indian Constable lying in the road drunk. He had to be carried to the charge room.

He was so drunk, that it was difficult to get anything out of him whatever. Defendant said he was oblivious at the time. A fine of \$3 was inflicted.

## Tribute to Civil Servants.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with snatching a gold ear-pick from a woman. Complainant said while she was walking in Tai Wong Street defendant came up from behind and snatching the article, ran away. The alarm was raised, and a Police Reserve named Thomas gave chase and succeeded in arresting defendant. The ear-pick was found in his pocket. Defendant denied the theft, saying he was in the employ of the Government and Government servants did not commit larcenies. His Worship put the case over until to-morrow.

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A little country boy, charged before Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of two saws from a carpenter's shop, which had been more or less spoilt by fire, was soundly rated by the magistrate for referring to foreigners as "Fan Kwai." His Worship told the boy that he and others came to live here and make money, and that abused the people, who enabled them to make the money. The young defendant did not appear to appreciate the little lecture, probably his years were too tender. He was fined \$5 for his offence.

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## COMPANY MEETING.

Gande, Price and Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

The eleventh ordinary annual meeting of Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., was held to-day at noon at the office of the Company, Queen's Road Central. Mr. Chan Kai Ming presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Messrs. S. C. Pank, Lau Po-wing, (directors) O. Bond (Manager and Secretary), J. J. Blake, J. H. Oxberry, M. A. Bassack, Chow Tung-sang and Chan Un-man (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, As it is past the hour for which this Meeting has been called, and there being a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the Meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as the report and statements of account for the year ending 1917 have been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. You will see by the report in your possession, the net profit for the year is \$24,377.77, which must be very gratifying to the shareholders as it enables us to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. besides placing \$6,000 to general reserve fund and carrying the balance to next year's account. You will also see by the balance sheet that we started the year with a debit balance of \$4,298.75. I am pleased to be able to state that this amount has been wiped off and we are now in that proud position which we have been striving hard for years to be, that is, of being able to once again pay the shareholders a dividend. You will note that our stock on hand and in transit amounts to over \$180,000, a slight decrease on the previous year, but we should consider ourselves very fortunate in having this stock, as prices are daily increasing and the exportation of wines and spirits from any country is at present very doubtful owing to restrictions now in force. During the past year business has naturally decreased, and we have been very much handicapped owing to supplies not coming forward, but I am pleased to state that although our stock has been depleted on many occasions, we have been able to meet almost all our demands and unless exceptional circumstances arise we shall still be able to supply our clients as heretofore.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I think we should be satisfied with the year's working, and I trust that our next balance sheet will show equally good results, if not better. Our thanks are due to the staff for the manner in which they have worked, and it is mainly due to their efforts that we have at last been able to declare a dividend. I have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of account.

Mr. Blake:—I have much pleasure in seconding, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman:—The report and statement of accounts has now been proposed and seconded and are now before the meeting for discussion. There being no discussion, I shall put the resolution to the meeting. It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Blake that the report and statement of accounts for 1917 be adopted. Those who are in favour will you please signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried unanimously. The next question, gentlemen, is the re-election of directors. According to the Articles of Association, I resign from the Board but being eligible offer myself for re-election.

Mr. Bond:—Gentlemen, I beg to propose that Mr. Chan Kai Ming be re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Oxberry:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—It is proposed by Mr. Bond and seconded by Mr. Oxberry, that I be re-elected a director of this Company. Those in favour kindly put up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak

## UNION CHURCH LADIES' WORKING PARTY.

## ORGIE OF DIVORCES IN ENGLAND.

500 Cases Before Divorce Court.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has, during May, dispatched two cases containing the following:—53 rolled bandages, 24 many tail bandages, 29 eye bandages, 29 pyjama suits 13 vests, 16 pairs bed socks, 54 pairs socks, 5 pairs slippers, 30 hold all bags, 75 milk covers, 21 hospital squares, 8 mosquito nets, 48 shirts, 12 mops, 18 helmets, 10 surgical caps, 26 packs of cards, 48 handkerchiefs, 24 scrubbers, The following letter has been received:—

R.A.M.C. Mess,  
2nd Eastern General Hospital,  
Dyke Road, Brighton,  
27, 3, 18.

Dear Madam,

Your kind letter was sent in to me here as I came home on leave and obtained permission not to return to Egypt having been away from England so long. I wrote off at once and asked my assistants in Cairo, to take over the things, give them to the hospital and to tell the O. C. and Matron to be sure and write and thank you and I hope this has been done before this. I am ever so much obliged to you for your kindness in sending things to Egypt for the wounded and hope you will still continue to do so—the 27th Genl. Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo or the Nasrith Military Hospital, Cairo, will always be delighted to get gifts and they will I know always let you know of the safe arrival. It is always better to address the parcels to the O. C.

Again thanking you and the ladies very much indeed.

Believe me,  
Sincerely yours,  
(Sd) F. C. GORDON HALL.

As a result of the Jumble Sale, held on May 1st, a draft for \$33.10 was sent to the National Orphan Home of Scotland, Bridge of Weir. The Committee desires to thank all those who helped by sending clothing and other gifts to the Sale.

## Firing the Mid-day Gun.

On Monday (20th ultimo) at mid-day, when some students of the Normal School at Sago were about to disperse after gymnastic exercises, one of them suddenly fell to the ground with a scream simultaneously with the firing of the mid-day gun from the meteorological observatory adjoining the school. The boy was immediately taken to hospital, where a stone was extracted from his thigh. It is believed that the stone had somehow got into the gun, which was carelessly fired. Though the boy was seriously injured, it is expected that he will recover.

has been invited and has accepted a seat on the directorate of this Company. It would be useless for me to expand this gentleman's sterling business qualities, for they are well-known. I think we should congratulate ourselves on securing such a valuable member. His appointment requires the confirmation. I propose that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak as director be confirmed.

Mr. Bassack:—I have pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Bassack that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak as director be confirmed. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. The next question is the election of auditors.

Mr. Pank:—I beg to propose that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the Company for the ensuing year at a fee to be decided by the Directors.

Mr. Lau Po-wing:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Pank and seconded by Mr. Lau Po-wing that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for this firm at a fee to be decided by the directors for the ensuing year. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready.

Transferred.

Mr. G. A. Chadwick, manager of Butterfield and Swire's Dairies branch office, has been transferred to Wuhan, China. Mr. R. Dennis, has been named as his successor.

## THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice, and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,  
Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## SCENE AT A REGIMENTAL BANQUET.

## Collision Between Officers.

A curious affair is reported from Kyushu. General Iguchi is now inspecting the barracks there and on the 14th ultimo after a review of the 54th infantry regiment at Miyakonojo the officers of the regiment held a banquet. The Easter sittings, says a London paper, will be marked by absence from the list of both special and common jury cases. The object is to give the Judge a freer hand to deal with the vast accumulation of undefended cases, and to make headway with the defended suits, set down for hearing before the Court itself. These two lists make up a considerable volume of work, and unless Mr. Justice Hill can come to the assistance of his "brother" Horridge, the energies of a single judge will soon make inroads into the 500 odd. Probably seven clear days will be occupied in this clearance; then defended cases will be taken, and as soon as the 80 or 70 are wiped out, the judge will make further progress with the undefended list. In all there are 568 causes down for trial, 505 of which are undefended divorce petitions, husbands averaging something like 3 to 1 as complainants. A unusual feature which has been much emphasised since the war started are "children's" petitions. There are three in the present list suing by their guardians—one husband suing to have his marriage annulled, another for a divorce, and a wife's suit for divorce. A judicial separation is being sought by Mrs. Mary Cannan (formerly wife of Sir James Barrie) against her husband, Mr. Gilbert Cannan, the author. Sir Corderige Arthur Fitzroy Kennard, well known in diplomatic circles, is respondent to an undefended divorce petition of Lady Dorothy Kennard. The contested causes number 82, only eleven of the issued rising being apart from matrimonial differences. Of the latter, the Hon. G. D. Yorke has filed a petition against the Hon. A. E. F. Yorke. Among a score of petitions heard in one concerning the alleged last will of a young soldier, Morgan S. Williams. While residing with the Rev. William Henry Nixon, at Winter, Derbyshire, it was stated Mr. Williams made a will in favour of the clergyman's daughter. In 1916, however, he told a solicitor, he desired to leave his property of considerable value to another lady, Miss May Prince, with whom he was in love. He proposed to her later, and was rejected, Miss Prince saying she could never be more to him than a friend. Subsequently Mr. Williams joined the Army, and made the last alleged will just before going through his gas test. He died of pneumonia. The question is whether the will in favour of Miss Prince is good.

## TEETHING TIME

## A TIME OF WORRY.

When baby is teething is a time of worry to most mothers. Then defended cases will be taken, and as soon as the 80 or 70 are wiped out, the judge will make further progress with the undefended list. In all there are 568 causes down for trial, 505 of which are undefended divorce petitions, husbands averaging something like 3 to 1 as complainants. A unusual feature which has been much emphasised since the war started are "children's" petitions. There are three in the present list suing by their guardians—one husband suing to have his marriage annulled, another for a divorce, and a wife's suit for divorce. A judicial separation is being sought by Mrs. Mary Cannan (formerly wife of Sir James Barrie) against her husband, Mr. Gilbert Cannan, the author. Sir Corderige Arthur Fitzroy Kennard, well known in diplomatic circles, is respondent to an undefended divorce petition of Lady Dorothy Kennard. The contested causes number 82, only eleven of the issued rising being apart from matrimonial differences. Of the latter, the Hon. G. D. Yorke has filed a petition against the Hon. A. E. F. Yorke. Among a score of petitions heard in one concerning the alleged last will of a young soldier, Morgan S. Williams. While residing with the Rev. William Henry Nixon, at Winter, Derbyshire, it was stated Mr. Williams made a will in favour of the clergyman's daughter. In 1916, however, he told a solicitor, he desired to leave his property of considerable value to another lady, Miss May Prince, with whom he was in love. He proposed to her later, and was rejected, Miss Prince saying she could never be more to him than a friend. Subsequently Mr. Williams joined the Army, and made the last alleged will just before going through his gas test. He died of pneumonia. The question is whether the will in favour of Miss Prince is good.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enable the blood to carry to the weakened nerves the nourishment that they need and have proved of the greatest benefit in even severe nervous disorders. Begin you to-day.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, also sent post free, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 for \$8.10, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 96 Szeobuen Road, Shanghai.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

## SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that on and from MONDAY, June 10th, several important alterations will be made in the Time table.

Time tables will be available on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, and may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager.

British Section.

WEN TEH CHANG,  
Managing Director,  
Chinese Section.

## FOR SALE.

F.O.R. SALE.—PEARL THREAD NECKLACE. Apply, from 12 to 3 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

## THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

## TOMBOLA COMPETITION—ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS, 1918.

THE date up to which prizes won by TOMBOLA tickets can be obtained has been extended to NOON, 11th June, 1918. Prizes unclaimed after this date will be sold and the proceeds given to the funds for which the TOMBOLA was organized.

P. H. HOLYOAK,  
President.

"AERTEX"  
The original  
CELLULAR.

We have now a full stock of  
UNDERWEAR  
From \$2.00 per garment.

PYJAMAS  
WHITE and STRIPED.  
From \$6.00 per suit.  
SHIRTS  
DAY and TENNIS.  
From 3.75 each.

MACKINTOSH  
A CO. LTD.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.  
TELEPHONE NO. 28.Wm. Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

We have now a full stock of  
RAINCOATS  
IN MANY SMART STYLES.

"ANDAMAC"  
THE LIGHTEST COAT MADE.  
(Weight about one pound)  
PRICE \$15.50

"PARAMATTA"  
(IN NICE FAWN & GREEN SHADES.)  
\$22.50 & \$25.00

WATERPROOF TWEEDS.  
LIGHT IN WEIGHT.  
SMART IN APPEARANCE.

## SILK OILSKINS.

## COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.  
TEL. 1322.

## G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY notified that, on and after the 7th instant, the supply of water by house-serviced will be restored in the Rider Main Districts.

W. CHATHAM,  
Water Authority,  
Public Works Department,  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1918.

## "GET BACK THE NECKLACE."

cried the Sultan

## "OR ENTER MY HAREM."

## EPISODE ONE

## "THE SEVEN PEARLS."

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$1.20

## AGENTS:

## CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,  
6, Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong.

## SHIPPING

**P.&O.S.N.Co.**

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON-VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.P. L. Knight,  
Acting Superintendent.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LTD.  
TRANS PACIFIC  
LINES

TO -  
CANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SAILING ON OR ABOUT	
Empress of Asia	Empress of Russia
Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan
Empress of Japan 17th July	11th Sept.
Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle	—
Empress of Asia	Empress of Japan

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also information of trips and descriptive literature apply to  
P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,  
Phone 752.

HONGKONG

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to  
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.,  
and their Agents in Canada and the United States also to Europe and West Indies. Apply to  
J. H. WALLACE,  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Phone 42.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. All LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to

Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kanagawa Maru 11,250 Misima Maru 16,000	SATUR. 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nikko Maru 9,600 Aki Maru 12,500	SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		SAT., 20th July at 11 a.m.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY & CAPE TOWN.  
MELBOURNE

THURSDAY IS TOWNSEND

NEW YORK

VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA &amp;

CALCUTTA

VIA SINGAPORE, PEMANG &amp; RANGOON.

\* Omitting Shanghai and Moji.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

\* Sailings from Hongkong.

\* Fushimi Maru TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.

\* Kashima Maru THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

\* Omitting Manila Eastbound

\* For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 393.

B.

MORI,

Manager.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI Kaifong 8th June at 3 p.m.

SWATOW &amp; SINGAPORE Liangchow 9th June at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI Sungkang 11th June at noon.

SHANGHAI Sunning 13th June at 3 p.m.

TIENIN Hulchow 15th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and

Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at

Wooching.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 6, 1918.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building, [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hainhong [J. W. Evans] FRI. 7th June at noon.

Hilant [A. E. Hodgins] Tues. 11th June at noon.

\* Calling at Amoy Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

HAIPHONG Lokhang Sat. 8th June at 7 a.m.

TIENIN Chipshing Sun. 9th June at d'light

MANILA Loongsang Wed. 12th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Wingsang Thur. 13th June at d'light

MANILA Yuensang Wed. 14th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and

Penang.

Starting from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Foochow. Steamers on this line have limited passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained from Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessel with good passenger accom-

modation.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hainhong when

indication offers.

Borneo LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken up through Bills of lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientin calling at Weihaiwei and Chusan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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General Managers.

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## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD.  
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNEES

mitsubishi shoji  
kaisha, ltd.  
(mitsubishi trading co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS  
SCLE PROPRIETORS OF  
KATASHIMA, OCHI, MOTABE, KISHIDATE,  
TOSHINOTANI, HOJO, SHIBA, YAMAYAMA, BIBAI,  
KANADA, SHIBA, YAMAYAMA, BIBAI,  
and OYUBARI COAL MINES.  
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.  
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Cable Address—  
Hongkong—“IWASAKI”  
Canton, Haiphong—  
“IWASAKISAL”

Codes—Al, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's AGENCY FOR THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—  
S. KAWATE, Manager,  
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australia & China Telegraph Co.

Crowquill, from Brisbane.  
Cunning, from Sydney.  
Dambawosi, No. 52 Storey  
Owboon, from Bagansiapiapi.  
Levine Elias, c/o American  
Consul, from Bandung.  
Matsuya, from Singapore.  
Moorebennet, from Saigon.  
Reimer Employee Automobile  
Branch, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

The Great Northern Telegraph  
Company, Ltd.

Wunchunfai, c/o Yingwah, No  
117, Tuckpoodao, from Shanghai.  
Changchining, 1st Kwang-  
kingtai from Shanghai.

Chunshun Yehwu, from Shang-  
hai.

Vohshengcheang, Teongkwei-  
Tinohge, from Shanghai.  
Mr. Szeuyungsang, c/o Neewo  
& Co., 25, Kiolong Street, from  
Shanghai.

Tongnoyochun, Kungwoo Hotel,  
from Shanghai.

T. KRING,  
Asst. Superintendent,  
Hongkong, May 10, 1918.

RUBBER SHARE  
REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL FROM  
SINGAPORE Dated  
May 24th, 1918.

## Sterling Shares.

Nom.	Value.	Buyers	Sellers	2/- Shares.
Allagar	3/6			3/0
Anglo-Java	5/0			6/0
Anglo-Malay	10/6			13/-
Batang Malaka	2/6			4/6
Bekoh	2/8			3/9
Bkt Martajan	4/0			5/0
Bkt Sepuwang	2/5			3/9
Cherasone F.M.S.	2/3			3/6
Chimpal	1/10			2/12
Consolidated	11/-			14/6
Heawood	3/0			3/9
Kamuning Perak	3/5			4/6
Kota Tinggi	2/9			3/6
Labu (F.M.S.)	7/6			9/-
Lingga Ord.	20/-			25/-
London A. R.	7/6			8/6
Mertiman	4/6			5/6
Padang Java	2/6			3/6
Porak	5/3			6/9
Port Dickson	2/9			3/9
Selangor	25/-			30/-
S'pore Para	3/6			4/6
S'pore United	2/4			2/8
Str. Settlements (Bertram)	5/-			6/-
Sumatra Para	7/-			8/-
Untd. Sardang				
Sumatra	11/-			12/-
Untd. Sumatra	7/-			8/-
Untd. Temiing	3/0			3/9
Vallambrose	17/6			19/6

## £1 Shares.

Bkt. Rajah	150/-	190/-
Caslefield	110/-	130/-
Damansara	70/-	90/-
H'lands & L'lands	60/-	70/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	100/-
Landdroes	42/-	48/-
Langen (Java)	42/6	48/6
Ledbury	56/-	62/-
Lumus	40/-	47/6
Melacca B. P.		
Ord.	80/-	100/-
7 <sup>1</sup> Pref.	70/-	80/-
Nordanal	22/-	25/-
Permas	30/-	34/-
Pegoh	45/-	55/-
Rombia Ord.	23/6	32/6
Rombia Pref.	25/-	45/-
Rubber Plant		
Invest	22/6	27/6
Sapong	30/-	35/-
Seafield	85/-	105/-
Tebrau (Johore)	60/-	75/-
Untd. Sua Betong	55/-	70/-

## Dollar Shares.

Alor Gajah	3.00	3.25
Ayer Kuning	1.00	1.10
Ayer Molek	1.90	2.10
Balgowrie	5.00	5.30
Bkt. Jelutong	.50	.60
Bkt. Katil	.70	.80
Glensay	1.90	2.10
Jeram	1.15	1.30
Jimah	1.25	1.35
Malaka Pinda	2.00	2.10
Mandai Tekong	.60	.75
Pantai	1.10	1.35
Punggol	.50	.55
Tambak	.80	.95
Ulu Pandan	.60	.75
Untd. Malacca	.90	1.00

## \$1 Shares.

Kempas	7.50	8.25
Malacca	4.00	4.55
New Sarawak	3.85	4.20
Sandycroft	3.25	3.75
S'gei Bagus	2.75	3.20
Trafalgar	1.00	1.25

## \$5 Shares.

Ayer Panas	8.25	8.50
Ch'k'nt Sarawak	6.50	7.00
Haytor	7.00	7.75
Kelumak	5.50	6.00
Lunas	5.75	6.25

## \$10 Shares.

Bukit Timah	—	11.00
Pulau Belang	3.75	4.15
Tapah	18.00	14.00

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. inform us that they are receipt of a telegram from their Yokohama office, advising that the ss CHINA arrived at that port on Tuesday, June 5th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on June 16th, in accordance with schedule.

DAVID GASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1918.

JAPAN AS A SELF-SUP-  
PORTING COUNTRY.

## Necessity for Increasing Crops.

The affliction of high prices and the spectacle of Germany struggling with success against her economic handicaps have naturally awakened the Japanese bureaucracy to a sense of the desirability of increasing Japan's food-crops and becoming "self-supporting." To further this idea a hundred officials of the Agricultural Department were summoned to Tokyo, where they met in their official headquarters from the 16th to the 22nd instant deliberating on the increase of the food-supply. Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has explained to them the reasons for their convocation—

"Nothing claims more serious attention, whether from the point of view of national economy or of social policy, than the question of livelihood. Precariousness of livelihood brings in its train regrettable consequences of various forms. Interdependence between countries in the supply of goods is a normal state of things in times of peace, but such cannot be hoped for at the present time. Since the outbreak of the war an insuperable barrier has been erected between the Powers in their economic relations, and each nation is obliged to look to its domestic market for the supply of principal foodstuffs and other necessities.

"In Japan, special attention must be paid to increasing the output of rice, barley, and other cereals so that all domestic demands may be amply supplied, and in order to attain this end every obstacle that may lie in the way must be overcome. The present meeting is held to discuss and discover the best means to attain this object. Two schemes must be formulated to meet the situation—one to cope with the immediate needs and the other to place Japan on a permanent self-supporting basis. Fortunately, marked improvement and progress have been witnessed of late in agriculture as well as in industry in Japan, but at the same time the economic development in various directions has considerably increased the demand for agricultural products. The great development of industrial cities in particular has made it necessary for Japan to go to other countries for a supply of cereals even in ordinary years.

"There is another factor contributing to a deficit in the supply of our needs, namely the increase of population. Japan's population is increasing at the rate of between 600,000 and 700,000 annually, and consequently unless some methods are discovered in time for making good the above-mentioned deficit in supply, this increase of population, a very welcome phenomenon in itself, may be fraught with disastrous consequences. As a means to meet the immediate needs, steps must be taken to increase the output of agricultural products to the utmost capacity. I hope you will direct your earnest attention to this point. You must not, however, limit your endeavours to increasing the yield of rice, barley and other principal cereals, but equally earnest attention must be paid to finding good methods of increasing the crops of potatoes and sweet potatoes. Potatoes and sweet potatoes can be cultivated with comparative ease and are regarded as very suitable agricultural products to make up for a deficit of cereals. As a permanent policy, it may be mentioned that as the arable land under cultivation at the present time is not of sufficient acreage to produce the cereals needed, it is necessary to extend this acreage by utilising land as yet lying waste."

Commandering at Orsha.  
Harbin, May 22.—At Orsha on the Dnieper, the authorities have issued a notice saying that provision requisitioning corps have been organized, and that any commandering up to 500 robbers shall be immune from penalty, and that all metals shall be seized against receipt bearing the stamp of the authorities.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

## TO-DAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

## Several Important Amendments Passed.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held this afternoon, further consideration was given to the local Conscription Bill. The Bill was presented for its second reading, and copies of the Bill laid on the table contained a number of suggested amendments.

Several of the suggested amendments were of only a minor character, but the following is a summary of the more principal ones:

In every case the age of forty has been substituted for forty-one.

Medical examination was covered by the following new clause:

5.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Proper Authority, at any time or time, to order any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, to attend at such time and place as may be specified in the said order and there to submit himself to be medically examined for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) If any such British subject, without lawful excuse fails to comply with any such order as is referred to in this section he shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months."

The temporary exemption on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position is now six months instead of four months.

On the question of publishing enrolment lists it is now provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to omit from such Enrolment Lists the name of any person who before the first day of May, 1918, applied to the Military Service Commission for permission to volunteer for active service outside the Colony.

Several other amendments were suggested in the new draft Bill.

His Excellency opened the discussion on the Bill by making a preliminary statement on the question of providing separation allowances. He pointed out that it was not competent for the local Government to provide funds for such under the Bill without sanction from Home and also said that the circumstances of individual cases would vary very much.

At the last meeting the Government said that it would be prepared to deal sympathetically with the matter, for it realised that where the State availed itself of a man's services it should make some adequate provision for the maintenance of his wife and children. It was also prepared to insure single men. Last evening the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Your telegram May 20th. It is essential that provision should be made from public funds for wives and families of men conscripted under bill now before Legislative Council for period of such men's service. Proposed to grant in the Colony \$200 per month to each wife and \$25 per month for each child under following years of age—18 for boys and 20 girls—as minimum with addition in special cases put forward by Tribunal in addition to separation allowances payable under army regulations. Cases probably will not be numerous. Allowances paid outside the Colony should be \$20 per month and \$2.10 respectively. It is proposed also to insure each man's life for \$2,000 if married and \$1,000 if single apart from any military provision. Unofficial members of Legislative Council unanimously concur in these proposals. Should be glad to have your approval of them—May."

His Excellency also referred to the case of the men who had previously volunteered their services under the Military Service Commission and who might now be called for service, saying that these men would be given an opportunity of proceeding Home with second class passages or staying under the provisions of

this Bill and enjoying its financial privileges. He also said that men of the civil service who had gone on service and who had been exceptionally well treated as regards their pay would in future be treated in exactly the same way as men conscripted under this Bill. His Excellency proceeded to read extracts from a memorandum on the subject of providing for dependents at Home.

In moving the second reading, the Hon. Attorney General made a lengthy speech, pointing out that it was the great Imperial needs which had made the Bill necessary.

The Chamber of Commerce had asked the Government to introduce such a Bill and this was a real attempt to find more men for the Army. Only Al Class men would be affected at present; that was men who were actually fit for the front line. That was all the military authorities required at present from Hongkong. The age limit at Home until recently was 41, but in accordance with the terms of the telegram received here the fortieth birthday was being taken as the age. It was the intention of calling up every man between the ages of 40 and 18 who was physically fit and there was going to be no such thing as selection. He went on to speak of the standards to be applied for exemption on the grounds of Imperial interest and essential interests of the Colony. He stated that essential interests of the Colony did not mean keeping up the interests at their present level, and the Bill might entail the lessening of some businesses, and even the closing of small one-man businesses—if they were not essential to the Colony as an Imperial asset. He went on to deal with other interesting points, concluding by hoping that the men who would be taken would uphold the high traditions of the service.

Mr. Pollock briefly addressed the Council, dealing with the question of the allowance. He hoped that fares would be paid for those dependents who wished to go outside the Colony to live and also that periodical calls such as rent and possibly interest on mortgages would be looked after for them. He understood that the third reading of the Bill would be coming up on Monday next and he hoped that any member of the public who thought that some vital point had been overlooked would either communicate with the Government or the unofficial members before that time.

Mr. Pollock said that it was essential that the man who had the option of going home for service should also come under the financial privileges of this Bill, and also hoped that the men sent would not be left to do garrison duty in India or anywhere else, for if they were only to do that they could do it in Hongkong and do their business as well. On the question of repatriation he hoped that the men taken away from here would be sent back as soon after the war as possible.

Mr. Holyoak, in the course of an address, thought that a man who had the option of going home for service should also come under the financial privileges of this Bill, and also hoped that the men sent would not be left to do garrison duty in India or anywhere else, for if they were only to do that they could do it in Hongkong and do their business as well. On the question of repatriation he hoped that the men taken away from here would be sent back as soon after the war as possible.

His Excellency made reply to the points raised, saying that it was best known to the military authorities what would be the best use to put the men to, but if it were so wished he would make representations on that matter.

The Bill was then considered stage by stage in Committee, and several amendments were passed, including those detailed at the head of this report. There was a discussion on the point as to whether a member of the Executive Council should be appointed on the Tribunal, but after a while this Clause was left over until the next meeting. Mr. Pollock also pressed for the temporary exemption to be extended to nine months instead of six months. This was opposed by the Government and a division resulted in the proposal being defeated by the official majority.

The Bill having passed through its Committee stage the Council was adjourned until Monday, when the Bill will come on for its final stages.

Crime Increasing in Prussia. We learn that the Chief of the Police Detective Bureau, at Vladivostok, who was a terror to Prussian freight trains in 1917, were more than £2,000,000. In the last pre-war year the thefts were less than £200,000.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Business at this Afternoon's Meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:

H. E. the Governor, (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris.)

The Hon. Mr. C. Severn C.M.G. Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Councils.)

## The Supply Water.

Pursuant to notice the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak asked:—"With reference to the statement made by the Director of Public Works on the 30th May regarding the Taitam Tak pumping engines, will the contractors be held responsible for the defects in these engines?"

The reply was as follows:—

"The pumping plant has not yet been taken over by the Government, and the Contractors are responsible for the defects in the engines. The question of the infliction of a penalty on the contractors for failing to complete and hand over the pumping plant within the contract time was referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 27th February with a request that the matter might be submitted to the Consenting Engineers?"

The Hon. Mr. David Landale asked:—

"Were any steps taken to approach any of the local Engineering Firms with a view to their repairing or replacing the damaged cylinder referred to by the Director of Public Works in his statement at the meeting of the Council held on the 30th May regarding the curtailment of the water supply?"

The reply was as follows:—

No such steps were taken because the contractors were and are under obligation to erect the engines and to run them under certain specified trials before handing them over to the Government.

As the contractors' representative, who was in charge of the matter, did not apparently deem it advisable to approach local engineering firms, any direct interference on the part of the Government might have led to a repudiation of liability on the part of the contractors, but the following telegram was sent to the Crown Agents on the 11th October, 1917.

My telegram 23rd. March. Pumping plant urgently required for duty. Dyer sick. Suggest that Simpsons entrust completion of erection and trials to Dock Company or make other arrangements.

The Crown Agents replied that the contractors were arranging for their Shanghai agent to visit Hongkong.

## Financial.

The following minute, recommended by H. E. the Governor, was referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$600 in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, other Charges, Extra Legal Expenses.

Terror to Brigands. We learn that the Chief of the Police Detective Bureau, at Vladivostok, who was a terror to Prussian freight trains in 1917, were more than £2,000,000. In the last pre-war year the thefts were less than £200,000.

## THE FALLEN MADONNA.

(By J. C. Arnold in the *Daily News*.)

The leaning statue of the Madonna on the broken tower of Albert has fallen. There used to be a tradition among the British soldiery that when the statue fell, the end of the war would be in sight. Of all the spots on the Somme area retaken by the Germans, there is surely none of more pathetic memory than Albert. The statue of the Madonna and Child hanging like suppliants for mercy from the lofty tower was almost a permanent landmark, and was known by everyone who has fought on the Somme.

In the old days before July, 1916, the English lines lay about a mile east of the town. Every

battalion that marched up to the trenches passed beneath the hanging statue.

The road to Bapaume

stretched straight as an arrow

from the base of the church, and led up through Avoca

Valley to the baleful ridge of La Boisselle.

On the right and left of the road lay the two redoubts

known by the Irish names

of Aisne and Tera.

It was from Tera that on July 1st, the anniversary of the Battle of the Somme, the sad figure of the fallen

Madonna seemed to cast its shadow over every spot in the town.

In the house where we were billeted, hard by the children's

toys still lay scattered about the nursery.

Old family bibles filled the drawers of the bureau in the salon.

Ribbons and women's

frilly were folded in the

wardrobes, or lay strewn in

disarray in the bedrooms.

One day, in the course of my

wanderings, I rummaged through a

notary's office beside the church.

The ledger and dossier

were half embothered in

bricks and debris.

How the sad figure of the fallen

Madonna seemed to cast its

shadow over every spot in the

town.

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billeted, hard by the children's

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ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!

LAST 7 DAYS  
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BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW  
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SHIPBUILDING IN  
AMERICA.

Speed Contests.

San Francisco, May 21.—Two Pacific coast shipyards are engaged in a desperate contest to determine which can launch the most vessels by July 4th. One yard has announced the launching of three big steel vessels on that day. A rival promises to launch nine vessels of 9,400 tons each. This yard received telegrams from the United States Shipping Board congratulating them on the work of driving 830,000 rivets this past

week. Their rival showed a telegram from Mr. Charles Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, congratulating them on the double launching of two 9,400 ton ships on Saturday night, and also announced that they will advance the triple launching from July 4th to June 15th, besides launching numerous other ships, of which ten are 10,000 ton tankers. The officials of the rival plants have wagered big sums on their relative speed and also that they will surpass the speed of the Atlantic coast yards. They are preparing to complete a destroyer

To "Join Up."  
Mr. D. J. Byrne, of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., has left Shanghai to "join up" with the American forces.

POST OFFICE.

No. unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or the person designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted, under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Post Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918, there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Posts Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Faridkot, Bawali, Bawali, Fao, Kat, Nasiriyah, Qalat Sabah, Sorkah-Sheikh Zayd, that is Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-articles, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addresses and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British, French Somaliland, French East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unshipped parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengkuo and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superimposed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

OUTWARD MAIls.

TO-MORROW.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia—7th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—7th June, Noon.

Haiphong—5th June, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 8th June.

Shanghai and North China—8th May, 2 p.m.

Tientsin—8th June 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 9th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—9th June, 9 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—9th June, 9 a.m.

Egypt and Europe via Suez—9th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 10th June.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honshu, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, 10th June, 12.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 11th June.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, 10th June, 12.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—11th June, Noon.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, 10th June, 12.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 13th June.

Shanghai and North China—13th June, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th June.

Philippine Islands—14th June, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 15th June.

Tientsin—15th June, 11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 6th, 10th, 06a.m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Present has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; it is probably still raining in the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan. The southern depression now covers Indo-China and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.99 inch. Total since January 1st 15.99 inches, against an average of 26.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock S. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.

2 Formosa Channel N.E. variable winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lemoock The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 6, 5 a.m.

Station Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vostok 6a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Temuro 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Hakodate 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Tokio 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Kochi 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Osaka 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Naha 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Amakusa 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Osima 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Onomichi 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Yamaguchi 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Yokohama 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Changchun 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Shanghai 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Gulf of Thailand 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Chittagong 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Amoy 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Swatow 5a 29.83 69 82 N. 1b

Taiboku 5a 29.74 73 96 E. 2b

Taichow 5a 29.73 73 96 E. 2b

Laizhou 5a 29.73 73 96 E. 2b

Yantai 5a 29.73 73 96 E. 2b

Amoy 5a 29.73 73 96 E. 2b

Swatow 5a 29.73 73 96 E. 2b

Chinkiang 5a 29.73 73 96 E. 2b

Shanghai 5a 29.73 73 96 E. 2b

Gulf of Thailand 5a 29.73 73 96 E. 2b

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